

30 BC

Death of Cleopatra VII and
Roman Annexation of Egypt.

306c

Death of Cleopatra VII (by
suicide)

Roman annexation
of Egypt

30 BC

Egypt

Roman Conquest

30 BC

Masada was fortified as a citadel by King Herod the Great. He lived in constant fear of treachery. He built great walls and towers around the summit and networks of aqueducts and cisterns, huge underground chambers with stairs cut out of solid rock, in the

the word play may refer to
the assured persons from processes

30 BC

Egypt

Roman Conquest - 30 BC

30 BC

Cleopatra & Mark Anthony committed
suicide on the same day.

Aug 30, 30 BC

(on Aug 30 by some estimates)
the 7th and most famous queen
of ancient Egypt known as
Cleopatra committed suicide.

30 BC - AD 395

Egypt

The Roman Era

As Rome's population grew, imports of Egyptian grain became increasingly important. To legitimize their rule in the eyes of the Egyptians, Roman emperors continued royal traditions such as building temples. When the Roman Empire splintered, the rulers of Byzantium took over control of the administration of

4462

C 300 30 BC

The Romans had many religious games & festivals. The Circenarian games of the Circa, were important and very similar to the sacred games of the Greeks & had the SAME ORIGIN. These games, as time went on, lost nearly all of their religious character and towards the end of the Republic had become mere brutal shows given

Proposed business to
conduct ~~off~~ ^{up} ~~corporation~~ organization by

30 BC

Octavian conquered Egypt
Cleopatra & Antony commit
suicide

Aug - 30 BC

Mark Anthony died

30 B.C.

Caesarea Palestine

Ancient city in Palestine that
was made capital of Herod
the Great (73? B.C. → 4 B.C.)

30 BC

Romans conquered Egypt.

30 BC

1912 Dates' J-BK

PTOLEMY XVI CAESARION

Was the son of Cleopatra & Julius Caesar
He reigned with his mother
until her death. After the
battle of Actium she sent
him out of the country for
safety, but he was betrayed
to OCTAVIUS who caused
him to be put to death in 30 BC.

C 30 BC
116-27 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

VARRO

"De Re Rustica Libri III," the most important treatise on ancient agriculture known to us; "De lingua Latina," a grammatical work originally in 24 books - of which we have 6

BY VARRO (MARCUS TERENTIUS)

'the most learned of the Romans'
(116-27 BC)

30 BC

The busy well maintained Imperial Roman roads were equipped with halts for changing chariots and horses. Inns and hostellries offered rest and refreshment to travellers. A special police force was responsible for the protection of the road against the attacks of brigands.

30BC → 124AD

Pantheon built in Rome

30BC

Egypt was annexed by
Rome,

By Augustus (Octavian)
himself - not Senate

30 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Romans extend geographical
knowledge and commerce
to Central Asia

30 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Antonius and Cleopatra committed suicide

Octavianus made Egypt a Roman Province

30 BC

Pelopion transferred Jerusalem to Herod's control. Herod remodeled the Hasmonean palace, constructed the theater - hippodrome complex at Tell es-Samra, and later erected more buildings on both sides of the Wadi Qilt.

The vast quantities of water required by the palace were supplied by 3 new aqueducts, two in the south wall of

the Ward Quilt and the 3rd
with homes pre the 3rd
in bulk at Nasar, so easily
carried along, so
quarreled with Kypoo's, a
few off and

30 BC

Octavian arrived in
Egypt.

Antony committed suicide
Cleopatra killed herself
soon after.

30 B.C.

Octavian resumed the offensive. He captured Alexandria. Antony committed suicide, followed by Cleopatra a few years later.

The treasure of Egypt's rulers, the Ptolemies, fell to Octavian, and Egypt became a new province of Rome.

30 BC

Egypt was conquered. This province soon became the principal source of the crucial free grain supply for the population of Rome.

30 BC

Egypt became a province of Rome,
and disappeared from history.

30 BC

Augustus was Consul 4th time.

30BC

Hyrconus II, who had been reinstated as high Priest by the Romans, was captured by the Parthians and deprived of his ears (to render him unfit for priestly service). He refused (33BC) to judge a but was sent to death (30BC) in charge of treason.

30 BC

Octavian follows to Egypt. Death of Antony and Cleopatra.
Annexation of Egypt.

30 BC

Caesar (Octavian) followed Cleopatra and Antony to Alexandria and there put the finishing touch to the civil wars. Antony promptly ended his life, thus by his death redeeming himself from the many charges of lack of manliness. As for Cleopatra, eluding the vigilance of her guards she caused an asp to be smuggled in to her, and ended her life by its venomous sting...

30 BC

Herod appointed Hillel president of the Sanhedrin.

He remained head of the Great Council until his death in A.D. 10

30 BC

9th day of the month APELLAEUS,
Imperator Caesar, son of a god,
imperator for the sixth time, consul
for the fourth time, to the chief
magistrates, council, and people of
the sacred, inviolate, and autonomous
city of RHOSUS

^{to}
Octavian complemented SELEUCUS

30BC

The first clear reference to a waterwheel was by a Greek poet, Antipater and more technical descriptions came from the Roman engineer VITRUVIUS. The Romans used vertically mounted wheels turning on a horizontal axle. The Chinese mounted their wheels horizontally. Waterwheels were the chief source of industrial energy across Eurasia for nearly 2000 years.

50 BC

~~DURANT~~

BELOCH estimated the slaves in Rome at about 30BC at some 400,000, or nearly half the population.

In Italy 1,500,000 slaves.

Some Romans had as many as 20,000 slaves.

30 BC

Population of Rome 4,100,000 citizens
+ slaves etc.

30 B.C

Octavian receives tribunician power
for life.

Horace's, 3rd book of satires

30 BC

DURANT

EGYPT became a Roman province
Caesar. It belonged to emperors
afterward - not the Senate

30BC

DURANT

After quelling a riot & raising funds, Octavian went to Alexandria. Antony had left Cleopatra and was staying on an island near Pharos; thence he sent offers of peace, which Octavian ignored. Unknown to Antony, Cleopatra sent Octavian a golden scepter, crown, and throne as tokens of her submissism; according to Dio Cassius he replied that he would leave her & Egypt untouched if she would kill Antony. The beaten TRIBUNUS wrote to Octavian again, reminding them of their former friendship and of "all the wanton pranks in which they had shored

30 BC

DURANT

Suicide of Antony

Suicide of Cleopatra

Egypt annexed to the Roman Empire

Octavian is sole ruler at time.

After Antony was dead, Octavian allowed Cleopatra to come forth and bury her lover; then he granted her an audience and, immune to what little survived in a broken woman of 39, before her terms that made life seem worthless done who had been a queen. Convinced that he intended to take her as captive to adorn a Roman triumph, she arrayed herself in her royal robes, put an asp to her breast, and died. Her handmaidens CHARMION and IRIS followed her in suicide.

30 BC

Octavian permitted Cleopatra to be buried beside Antony. Caesarion and Antony's eldest son by Fulvia, he slew. The children of Antony and the Queen he spared except to Italy, where Octavia received them as if they were her own. The victor found the Egyptian treasury intact and as abundant as he had dreamed. Egypt escaped the indignity of being named a Roman province. Octavian merely mounted the throne of the Ptolemies, succeeded to their possessions, and left a praefectus to administer the country in his name. Caesar's heir had

30 BC

OCTAVIAN conquered Egypt
Anthony & Cleopatra committed
suicide.

Octavian was left as sole
ruler of Rome.

30 BC

R 37 BC → d. 4 BC

7th yr of Reign of Herod the Great - Earthquake destroyed much cattle and more than 10,000 lives were lost
(Jos. Antig. x v. 5. 2)

30 BC

Water energy - Waterwheel

30 BC

Alexandria was captured
Cleopatra committed suicide

31Ae-14AD

AUGUSTUS

Augustus fixed the imperial constitution, establishing despotism under republican forms. He fixed the boundaries of the empire (meting with a check from the Germans in the defeat of the TEUTOBERG FOREST. He restored order, promoted prosperity, carried out a census of the empire, extended Roman citizenship, constructed many vast public works. His age was the "golden age" of Latin literature. He "found Rome brick and left it marble."

"...and now post in the office, appointed
of the way you think it, - you may have a
few hours to do it. - You are to be
most anxious to prove you post, and that
no hours will be spared to do it. No
post, you cannot be post master in this
country and have any business.

Sept 2, 31 BC

Battle of Actium.

31 B.C. Battle of Actium

Octavian defeated Antony and Cleopatra and made the empire one.

Octavian received from the senate (27 B.C.) the title Augustus and from the people life tribuneship; this with the governorship of all provinces conferred by the senate made him real ruler.

He was called PRINCIPES (leader) and IMPERATOR (commander).

August 30 BC

Mark Antony committed suicide.

Although he failed to gain supremacy at Rome, he became — through his two daughters by OCTAVIA — an ancestor of the emperors CALIGULA, CLAUDIUS, and NEKO.

30 BC

Herod the Great made
Caesarea Palestine his
capital.

30 BC

Octavian did not annex Egypt to the territories of Rome, but subjected it to himself. He took over the remains of Antony's army.

Legally he was an official of the Roman ~~Empire~~ republic, but in fact the republic had ended.

30 B.C TO 180 A.D

BAX ROMANA

Economy remained mainly agricultural,
Empire became progressively more urban
in character as cities increased in
number.

the cities formed vital nerve centers
linked together by vast networks of roads
and waterways

line that also I will
survive.

30BC(?)

POLLIO founded the first public library at Rome.

30 AUG 30 BC

CLEOPATRA BITTEN
BY RSP

30BC

completed AD 124

Building of the PANTHEON
at Rome began 30BC (completed
124AD)